

Increased risk of wasting syndrome in HIV-infected travellers: prospective multicentre study

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Abstract

HIV-infected patients from moderate regions who travel in tropical countries may experience clinical disease progression due to exposure to bacteria (including mycobacteria), fungi and parasites. In the Swiss HIV Cohort Study we examined the hypothesis that travelling increases the risk of tuberculosis, wasting syndrome, cryptosporidiosis, isosporiasis, cryptococcosis, coccidiomycosis, histoplasmosis and *Salmonella* septicaemia. A total of 4549 participants were included (in 1988–98) of whom 596 (13.1%) travelled at least once. During 16 800 person-years of follow-up 231 patients developed at least 1 of the diseases of interest. Wasting syndrome was the only diagnosis significantly associated with travelling (hazard ratio 2.16, 95% confidence interval 1.09 to 4.30). The risk of wasting syndrome ('slim disease') should be taken into account when counselling HIV-infected patients intending to travel in tropical regions.

Keywords: HIV infections, travellers, disease progression, opportunistic infections, wasting syndrome, tropics

Introduction

Travelling in tropical or subtropical regions may affect the health of HIV-infected people from countries with temperate climates (WILSON *et al.*, 1991). HIV-infected travellers may be at higher risk of contracting the conditions that are typically observed in travellers, for example traveller's diarrhoea, and episodes may take a more severe course. The pattern of AIDS-defining events in tropical countries differs from that in countries in moderate climate zones, and the risk of acquiring certain AIDS-defining conditions, most notably 'slim disease' (wasting syndrome) and tuberculosis, may thus be increased among HIV-infected travellers (GRANT *et al.*, 1997). We analysed the Swiss HIV Cohort Study to examine whether travelling in tropical countries increased the risk of progression to certain AIDS-defining conditions.

Methods

Study design and inclusion criteria

Described in detail elsewhere (LEDERGERBER *et al.*, 1994) the Swiss HIV Cohort Study is a prospective cohort study based in 7 outpatient clinics. At each 6-monthly visit participants are asked whether they had travelled to a tropical or subtropical country. For the present analysis we included participants of Swiss nationality with a CD4⁺ cell count within 3 months of enrolment and at least 1 follow-up visit. We excluded patients with a history of AIDS (clinical stage C) at baseline and participants who did not belong to 1 of the 3 main transmission groups (intravenous drug misuse, men who have sex with men and heterosexual contact). We examined whether the risk of 8 conditions, tuberculosis, wasting syndrome, cryptosporidiosis, isosporiasis, cryptococcosis, coccidiomycosis, histoplasmosis, or *Salmonella* septicaemia, was increased in travellers. Wasting syndrome was defined as documented involuntary weight loss (>10% from baseline) combined with either persistent diarrhoea (at least 3 stools of reduced consistency per day for >30 days) or fever for >30 days without concurrent specific cause. Visits to a tropical or subtropical country were included as a time-dependent covariate in Cox models. This variable assumed the value 0 throughout in patients who never travelled to the tropics. In travellers the variable switched to 1 as soon

as the first journey was recorded in the database. In additional analyses the dummy variable was allowed to increase with each completed journey. We stratified analyses by 3 calendar periods (1988–90, 1991–94 and 1995–98) to allow baseline hazards to vary across periods. All analyses were adjusted for CD4⁺ cell count, clinical stage, transmission group and age at registration. Analyses were conducted using Stata software (version 6.0, College Station, Texas, USA). Results are presented as hazard ratios with 95% confidence interval (95% CI).

Results

A total of 4549 participants were eligible of whom 596 (13.1%) had travelled to a tropical or subtropical country; 381 participants travelled once, 122 twice and 93 travelled at least 3 times, for a total of 1017 journeys. Participants were observed during 16 800 person-years (mean 3.69 years). Those who travelled were less likely to be intravenous drug misusers and had higher CD4⁺ cell counts at baseline (Table 1). Two-hundred and thirty-one patients developed at least 1 of the 8 infections of interest, with a total of 248 events recorded during follow-up. There was no statistically significant association of travelling in tropical or subtropical countries with any of these conditions except for wasting syndrome (Table 2). The adjusted hazard ratio for wasting was 2.16 (95% CI 1.09 to 4.30). There was no significant association when the 8 conditions were considered as a group (adjusted hazard ratio 1.24, 95% CI 0.81 to 1.89). Results were similar in analyses that took the number of journeys into account. The adjusted hazard ratio was 1.10 (95% CI 0.89 to 1.35) per journey for all 8 conditions and 1.37 (95% CI 1.02 to 1.83) per journey for wasting syndrome. Travelling in tropical or subtropical regions was associated with a lower rate of progression to any AIDS-defining event. The adjusted hazard ratio was 0.77 (95% CI 0.63 to 0.96). No significant association was evident for death from all causes (adjusted hazard ratio 0.93, 95% CI 0.79 to 1.10).

Discussion

There is concern that HIV-infected patients travelling in tropical countries may experience clinical disease progression due to exposure to infectious agents, including mycobacteria, fungi and parasites. Based on theoretical considerations and anecdotal or single-centre experiences most authors and expert committees have argued that travelling to tropical countries carries substantial additional risks in HIV-infected travellers (WILSON *et al.*, 1991). We examined this issue in the Swiss HIV Cohort Study, a prospective study with national coverage which includes about 70% of AIDS cases

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Table 1. Characteristics at baseline of HIV-infected study participants who did, or did not, travel to a tropical or subtropical country (Switzerland, 1988–98)

Characteristic	Travelled (<i>n</i> = 596)	Not travelled (<i>n</i> = 3953)	<i>P</i>
Age (years)	33.1 (9.1)	33.2 (8.8)	0.88
Gender			
Men	422 (70.8)	2774 (70.2)	0.75
Women	174 (29.2)	1179 (29.8)	
Clinical stage			< 0.0001
A	473 (79.4)	2869 (72.6)	
B	123 (20.6)	1084 (27.4)	
Transmission group			0.008
Intravenous drug misuse	188 (31.5)	1814 (45.9)	
Sex between men	239 (40.1)	1214 (30.7)	
Heterosexual contacts	169 (28.4)	925 (23.4)	
Year of enrolment			< 0.0001
1988–90	305 (51.2)	1544 (39.1)	
1991–94	200 (33.6)	1324 (33.5)	
1995–98	91 (15.3)	1085 (27.4)	
CD4 cell count ($\times 10^6/L$)	411 (121–861)	361 (91–831)	0.0005

Numbers (%) are shown for gender, clinical stage, transmission group and year of enrolment with *P*-values from χ^2 tests, means (SD) are shown for age with the *P*-value from a *t*-test, and medians (90% ranges) are given for CD4 cell count with *P*-values from Wilcoxon rank-sum tests.

Table 2. Relative hazard of Swiss HIV-infected patients developing events associated with travelling to tropical or subtropical countries: results for hypothesized high-risk conditions

Event	Number of patients	Hazard ratio (95% confidence interval)	
		Crude	Adjusted ^a
Tuberculosis	99	0.86 (0.41–1.80)	0.90 (0.43–1.90)
Wasting syndrome	59	2.03 (1.03–4.00)	2.16 (1.09–4.30)
Cryptosporidiosis	57	1.28 (0.54–3.04)	1.35 (0.56–3.23)
Cryptococcosis	20	1.12 (0.25–4.94)	0.98 (0.22–4.38)
<i>Salmonella</i> septicaemia	7	1.52 (0.17–13.25)	1.64 (0.18–14.88)
Isosporiasis	4	5.15 (0.49–53.56)	3.39 (0.32–35.60)
Histoplasmosis	2	7.55 (0.47–121.34)	8.73 (0.37–203.40)
Coccidiomycosis	0	–	–

^aAdjusted for age, CD4+ cell count at baseline and during follow-up, CDC stage and transmission group.

diagnosed in the country (LEDERGERBER *et al.*, 1994; EGGER *et al.*, 1997). Over 1000 trips were recorded among the 4549 patients included in this analysis, which demonstrates that travel to tropical regions is popular among people with HIV infection.

Visits to tropical countries were associated with a lower risk of progression to AIDS, indicating that travelling is a proxy for good health. This phenomenon is analogous to the 'healthy worker effect' (FOX & COLLIER, 1976) in occupational epidemiology where selection bias may be introduced in comparisons with the general population by the fact that people who are able to work tend to be healthier. It is noteworthy that the hazard ratios of 7 out of the 8 conditions that we selected *a priori* were above 1, although only the association with wasting reached statistical significance. The fact that we were unable to control fully for what may be termed the 'healthy traveller effect' means that our analysis probably underestimates the strength of these associations. Such considerations are difficult to quantify but they underscore that the increased risk of wasting should be of concern. Wasting is a relatively frequent condition in the later stages of HIV infection in industrialized countries (HOOVER *et al.*, 1993) and 'slim disease' is one of the most important AIDS-defining events in many African and other less-developed countries (GRANT *et al.*, 1997).

Our study has a number of limitations. First, it is possible that information on viral load would have allowed us to control for the 'healthy traveller effect'; however, viral load measurements were introduced only recently. Secondly, the information collected on travels is

rather crude. No data are available on the destination, the purpose and duration of the journey, or the style of travelling. Backpackers are known to be at higher risk to contract traveller's diarrhoea than business travellers and tourists who stay in hotels that meet international standards (ERICSSON & DUPONT, 1993). These limitations mean that we are unable to provide estimates of the risk associated with travelling to tropical regions that take these factors into account. Thirdly, tourism in tropical regions may be followed by chronic diarrhoea, weight loss and fever even in immunocompetent people (STEFFEN *et al.*, 1999). About 2% of travellers with diarrhoea suffer symptoms for more than 1 month after their return and this chronic course is often associated with significant weight loss (ERICSSON & DUPONT, 1993). Chronic diarrhoea may be due to infection with *Giardia intestinalis*, *Yersinia* spp. or *Campylobacter* spp., or due to metabolic complications such as lactose intolerance. New pathogens, for example *Cyclospora cayentensis* or protozoa and viruses that are not defined at present, may lead to self-limiting episodes in immunocompetent hosts but to chronic diarrhoea in HIV-infected travellers (THEA *et al.*, 1993; WEBER *et al.*, 1999). The diagnosis of wasting syndrome is based on the presence of chronic fever, weight loss and diarrhoea, after exclusion of specific aetiological agents. This diagnosis could thus have been incorrect if not every possible pathogen was excluded in thorough examinations (WILCOX *et al.*, 1996). Finally, our study excluded patients with AIDS at enrolment and our results cannot be applied to these patients.

In conclusion, our results underscore the importance of preventive measures to avoid gastrointestinal infections (ERICSSON & DUPONT, 1993; SIMONS *et al.*, 1999). When counselling HIV-infected patients prophylactic measures against food- and waterborne infections should be discussed in detail, in addition to addressing the possible need for vaccinations and chemoprophylaxis against malaria and, in exceptional cases, against traveler's diarrhoea (DUPONT, 1993). With the advent of potent antiretroviral combination therapies more people with HIV may decide to spend their holidays in tropical regions. The impact of travelling in less-developed countries on adherence to and efficacy of combination therapies should be examined in future studies (COLEBUNDERS *et al.*, 1999).

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